Populists Find Their Candidate in the Man from Broken Bow.

RAGAN'S FORCES MELTED LIKE FROST

Boom of the Adams County Man Withered Early in the Convention.

LESS THAN ONE BALLOT WAS NEEDED

Showing of Etrength on the Informal Test Quickly Settled the Matter.

HOME FEATURES OF THE PLATFORM

Some Nebraska Incidents Made the Subjects of Pointed Resolutions.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION AT LINCOLN

Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District Named to Head the Ticket-Candidates for Regents-The Platform and the Routine Work.

LANCOLN, Sept. 5 .- | Special Telegram to THE BER |-It is one thing to call a state convention for 2'clock, but it is another thing to get the delegates together at that hour. This fact was emphasized this afternoon when the independent delegates to the state convention attempted to get together at 2 o'clock. The usual confusion and disorder incident to the gathering of a large delegate body continued for nearly an hour, and it was not until 3 o'clock that Chairman Blake of the state central committee rapped for order and asked the pleasure of the conven-

While the delegates were sifting into the hall a number of men busied themselves in circulating tracts and handbills upon which a great deal of otherwise valuable printers' ink had been expended in gratuitous advice to the delegates. One of these leaflets appealed to the temperance sentiment of the delegates. Another recited the evils of the telephone monopoly. Stili another exploited the glory of free silver coinage. A small one wafted the plaintiff appeal: "Don't Commit the Folly of Making Silver the Leading Plank in Our Platform." The advice was clearly in the nature of an appeal to the delegates to saw wood.

At 2:35 W. A. Howard, that tuneful individual, who is already a familiar figure at Independent gatherings, sang "Bring the Good Old Ballot, Boys," to the cheerful the several hundred delegates joining heartily in the chorus. Then Mayor Weir of Lincoln welcomed the convention to the city in one of his characteristic speeches, in the course of which he advised the dele gates not to nominate any man who was seeking an office for his own aggrandize-ment. He closed by warning them against the "political hacks, bummers and deadbeats who have come over from the other

Then Howard sang an improved song, in Then Howard sang an improved song, in which he made several pointed allusions to "Honest John," and in response the delegates cheered themselves hoarse, while "Governor" Powers bowed his head in "Governor" Powers bowed his head in modest acknowledgement of the tribute of applause.

Playing for Points.

W. A. Poynter took the platform for a brief response to Mayor Weir's address of welcome. In the course of his remarks he stated that in recent years the impression had steadily been gaining that the supreme court of the state was not heartly in sympathy with the interests of the people of the state, and that the judges of that court were too often influenced by corporate power. He closed with a significant warning to the effect that the party would meet with sure disaster if the convention nominated a candidate with a record that

had to be explained away.

The first tilt between the Ragan forces The first till between the Magan lorces and the field against him came over the selection of a temporary chairman. There were indications of a coming storm as soon as nominations for the position were called for. Delegates were clamoring for necogni-tion from every part of the hall. Grimison of Colfax nominated W. A. Poynter of Boone. Judge Neville brought out Senator Dale of Harlan, Then in an impassioned burst of flery eloquence Ed Morearty, the Seventh ward ex, announced his intense eagerness to place in nomination the man whom he described as "a manly character of noble qualities whom all the independents loved for the enemies he had made." Then he sprung the name of J. A. Sheridan of Rea Willow county and the convenience of the second of t vention laughed. D. Clem Deaver's nomina tion of George Abbott of Richardson county was the first intimation to the convention was the first intimation to the convention that the Douglas county caucus was not entirely harmonious. Something of a surprise was created when Representative Fulton of Harlan arcse and with the senator's consent with the senator's consent athorew Dale's name from the contest in favor of Poynter.

Poynter Selected Temporarily.

The secretary made the call of the counties and as the vote proceeded it was rainfully evident that while the gladiator from Red Willow county was in the race he wasn't in it. The secretary announced the result of the vote as follows: Pownter 584 Sheri. of the vote as follows: Poynter, 584; Sheridan, 110; Abbott, 85; Gaffin, 1. The announcement was received with applause and Mr. Poynter was escorted to the plat-form, where he assumed the functions of his position without a speech. Charles N. Mayberry of Pawnee and Fred Jewell of Platte were made temporary sec-

Jerome Schamp of Lancaster moved a committee on credentials and the convention agreed. Dr. Woods secured the appointment of a committee on permanent organization.

At this juncture in the deliberations of the convention John O. Yeiser of Doug'ns county climbed into a position where he was very evidently not wanted. He moved the ap-

chair and vociferously asserted that the convention would never, no sir, never, tolerate the introduction of republican gag-rule methods. A shout of approval followed as the little man climbed down to discover to the convention of the convention the convention would never, no sir, never, tolerate the introduction of republican gag-rule methods. A shout of approval followed as the little man climbed down to give room to Abbott of Richardson county, who turned loose a flood of eloquence which overwhelmed the Perkins county amendment to the intense delight of the examendment to the intense delight of the excited delegates. Captain Barry Greeley
then swung a bag of oil to the tumultuous
waves and caimed them in a moment by
making the point of order that the Perkins
amendment was not germane to the Merrick
motion. The chairman so held, and Strickler
of Douglas applied a healing plaster to the
wounded feelings of the convention by moving that all resignitions, should be read and ing that all resolutions should be read and then referred to the committee without de-bate. The adoption of the motion brought permanent relief, and then it transpired that nobody had any resolutions to offer. Porter's motion for a committee on platform and resolutions was carried.

Committees Get to Work.

The chairman then announced the following committees:
On credentials: Schamp of Lancaster,
Allen of Cass. Abbott of Richardson, Sher-Allen of Cass. Abbott of Richardson, Sheridan of Red Willow, Saunders of Platte.
On permanent organization: Small of York, Strickler of Douglas, Porter of Merrick, Gaffin of Saunders, Munn of Otoc.
On platform and resolutions: Jones of Adams, Morcarty of Douglas, Wright of Johnsoa, Wolf of Lancaster, Saunders of Burt

No little surprise was manifested when Jones was announced as chairman of the committee on resolutions, instead of Porter, but when Jones pulled a big roll of 'paper from his inside pocket and started for the committee rooms the knowing ones at once understood that Chairman Poynter knew what he was about.

A recess of thirty minutes was then taken in order to give the committees time to make their reports. The interval was consumed their reports. The interval was consumed by the delegates in securing the receipts which would enable them to get a one-third rate on their way home. This proceeding was attended with no little con-fusion, but all were finally supplied. At 4:35 the convention again came to order and Speaker Gaffin moved for the appoint-ment of a committee of five on rules and

ment of a committee of five on rules and order of business. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed Gaffin of Saunders. Porter of Merrick, James of Boone, Cary of Dodge and Barry of Greeley. The committee on credentials made a pro

forma report which was adopted. Senator Dale Takes the Chair.

The committee on permanent organization recommended the election of Senator W. F. Dale of Harlan county as chairman, D. Clem Deaver of Omaha, secretary, and Pratt of Metrick and Raley of Fillmore, assistant On motion of Judge Devine of Colfax, the

ecommendations of the committee were adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Dale's speech upon assuming the gavel was of the brief and perfunctory sort. He returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, asking the indulgence of the con-vention and made the usual assurances of fairness to every delegate on the floor of the convention. He closed by the prediction that the convention would go to work with the determination and conviction that next November the independent party would elevate to the supreme bench a man who would not only be a credit to the people of the state, a credit to the party, and a man whose sympathies were honestly with the

in the shop. Some Resolutions Sent In.

Abbott of Richardson sent a resolution to the secretary's desk in which the sentiment was expressed that the independent nominee for judge of the supreme court should pledge himself not to accept from a railroad a pass or any other favor not accorded to the whole

tolling masses on the field, at the forge and

Nowns of Sarpy presented a resolution denouncing the railroads for their action in invoking the assistance of the federal court in attempt to evade the laws of assistance he gave the railroads and his impeachment was demanded at the hands of

Edgerton of Douglas took advantage of a temporary lull in the proceedings to insi-upon a speech by E. C. Rewick of Lincoln. Rewick Warms 'Em Up. *

Mr. Rewick devoted over an hour to a scathing review of the frauds perpetrated against the state by the men in charge of the state institutions. His exposure was the same with which he startled the state last September and its details are well re membered by everybody. He reviewed the asylum and penitentiary steals, the school land frauds and the Capital National bank failure. In connection with the latter he defended the action of Governor Crounse in approving the boad given by Mosher and Outcast and placed the blame upon the shoulders of the secretary of state and the attorney general. He also claimed to have made a discovery with ref-erence to the bond that, if correct, lends a new and startling feature to the transaction by which the state treasury was muleted of over \$200,000. In examining the bond at the state house yesterday he discovered that state house yesterday he discovered that while it was executed on January 16, 1893, it was approved two days previously, January 14. His criticism on the unseemly haste of state officials to approve a bond two days before it was executed provoked a chorus of groans, jeer and hisses from the delegates. who selected that method of expressing their opinion of some of the business methods in vogue at the state house. Mr. Rewick closed his speech with an arraignment of the methods employed by the State Journal company of Lincoin in mulcting the state on printing contracts.

Wasn'ta Happy Pian.

Chairman Gaffin of the committee on rules and order of business made a report in which the following program was mapped out: First-Selection of members of state central committee, the chairman, secretary and reasurer to be appointed by the committee. Second—Call of counties for nomination of candidates for judge of supreme court and regents. The committee recommended that the first bailot should be an informal one. The proposition to authorize the state cen-tral committee to select its own officers provoked a row of the first magnitude. Abbott of Richardson was on his feet in an instant with an amendment. He wanted the state convention to select the chairman.

Barry of Greeley combatted the idea in a neatly worded speech.

Then a half dozen delegates took their turn at the wheel and every one jumped on to the unfortunate men who have heretoore held the office of chairman. After Messrs. Blake and Pirtle had been coasted sufficiently brown, Stevens

Furnas moved the previous question, after which Abbott's amendment was defeated and the report of the committee adopted. The following is the list of state central

committeemen: New State Central Committee.

Adams, George Lynn; Antelope, J. D. Hatfield; Boone, F. M. Sillick; Box Butte, Clarks Olds; Buffalo, Isaac Henthorn; Butter, C. H. Challis; Burt, W. F. Brewsconvention John O. Yeiser of Doughas county climbed finto a position where he was very veridently not wanted. He moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions. By a very singular confidence there were load calls for "Dorter," "Speech." Realizing that something was expected of him Porter finally areas, and, after a brief explanation, moved for the appointment of a committee of him Porter findly areas, and, after a brief explanation, moved for the appointment of a committee of him Porter findly a half dozen delegates sprang to their feet feet and protested that they had seconder yelser's motion to the same effect. The chairman blandly remarked that he didn't herovice the protests were renewed, but the chairman of the committee on platform and he therefore prodently announced that inasmuch as he had heard no accound there was no second.

Precipitated a Panie.

Then it remaiked for Base Littlefield, the Persins county editor, to precipitate a temporary panie by offering an amendment to Porter's motion, in which he desired that all resolutions thould be referred to the committee on platform and in the committee on platform and he therefore prodently announced that inasmuch as he had heard no accound there was no milited without reading. There was no mistaking the temper of the convention. A problem of the convention of the convention. A problem of

NAMING THE ASPIRANTS.

supper.

Nominating Speeches Which Extolled the Merits of the Men.

At 9:40 the chairman called for nominations for supreme judge. The call by counties was demanded, and when Adams was called, Prof. Jones of Hastings took the platform to present the name of John M. Ragan. An obstreperous delegate from Nance insisted that a secret, informal ballot was first on the program before nominations. but he was finally ruled out after the committee on organization had diagramed what it meant.

After the interruption Prof. Jones continued his remarks in favor of Judge Ragan. He claimed that Mr. Ragan was thoroughly in sympathy with independent principles and had been thoroughly and sincerely identified with that party for two years past. He claimed that while the county had political and ecclesiastical equality, that it did not have economic equality. He was firmly of the opinion that the nomina tion of Judge Ragan would bring economic

An attempt was made here to shut off further nominating speeches, but it didn't go.

Campbell of Custer county took the plat-form to nominate Judge Holcomb of Broken Bow. He was eloquent to an eminent de-gree and succeeded in rousing the enthusi-asm of the friends of the Custer county favorite. He alluded to Judge Holcomb as the great commoner of the independent party of Nebraska, and raised more cheers up to the roof when he asserted that Hol-comb had no record benind him which would have to be defended or explained.

"Dar Joe" Spreads Himself, When Douglas county was called Joe Edgerton rose to second the nomination of Ragau, and he made the effort of his life. He claited that inasmuch as the subsidized press of the state was against magain he must be a good man for the independents to tie to. He claimed that The OMAHA BEE was making a fight on Ragan and moved the friends of the gentleman to vociferous applause by his recommendation that the convention should nominate him because The Bee opposed him. He further admitted that Ragan was not ashamed of anything he

delegation was divided in its preferences and that on behalf of a portion of the dele-gates he seconded the nomination of Judge Captain Ashby of Gage county placed in nomination the name of Judge Bush of Beatrice as a man who had no concealments to make and no defense to anticipate. Among

had ever done.
Isaac Hascall of Douglas stated that his

other things he alluded to Judge Bush's military record, and said that he himself had been on the other side and could personally testify to the gallantry of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois regiment, of which Judge Bush was a member.

Maxwell's Name Applauded,

Barry of Greeley then arose to nominate Judge Maxwell. He believed in nonpartisan judiciary and paid a high tribute to the legal ability and eminent services of the venerable chief justice. His nomination of Justice Maxwell was received with appliause from several parts of the hall, but there were hisses and cries of "rats" from the corner where the Ragan delegates had congregated.

Randall of Hall, in nominating Judge J. R. Thompson of Hall county, said that the in-dependents didn't have to go to the enemy for a candidate, and they didn't want an old gold bug anyway. He also raised a storm of hisses from the Ragan corner by saying that Judge Thompson was not a played-out poli-tician from one of the old parties. Oliver Cromwell of Lancaster seconded

the nomination of Judge Holcomb. J. V. Wolf also of Lancaster seconded the nomi-nation of Ragan, and raised an incipient row among the members of his own delegation, self alone. Polhemus of Nuckolls seconder Ragan's nomination for the reason that THE Bee man down at Omaha was so scared of Ragan that he was nearly dead. Saunders of Platte seconded the nomina-tion of Judge Bush and had the grace to cut

it short. Abbott of Richardson also seconded the Gage county judge's nomination for the reason that his heart was in the right place. Poynter of Boone seconded the nomina-tion of Thompson. When Saunders county was reached Speaker Gaffia nominated S. H. Hornburger. Rev. Mr. Snyder added the weight of his second to the nomination of Judge Holcomb, and said that he was a winner anywhere. Parsons of Wheeler also had a second for Holcomb.

The last county was York, and Delegate Parsons of that county placed in nomination the name of Judge Edward Bates as a man

who stood nearest the hearts of the people in his district. Approaching the Informal Ballot.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the list of orators was exhausted, but another delay was encountered before the convention could proceed to a ballot. Several delegates had offered resolutions, which had not been reported by the committee. They did not propose to be squelched in this manner They insisted that their resolutions should be considered. It took fifteen minutes to dispose of the matter, and then it wasn' Randail of Hall moved that the candidates

be accorded five minutes each in which to present their views. This was voted down, and then Abbott of Richardson, the author of the anti-pass resolution, turned himself loose in a speech which jarred the ceiling As a result his resolution was adopted, and at ten minutes aften 10 o'clock the informal ballot commenced.

How the Vote Scattered.

The informal ballot proceeded with con-siderable confusion. Many of the counties civided their votes among several candi-dates. Adams county led off with thirteen votes for Ragan, and there was a slight ripple of applause, which in a moment burst into a rear when Buffalo county gave her twenty votes to Holcomb. Butler followed with eleven votes for Holcomb and three for Ragan. There was another roar when Custer county gave twenty-three votes for Holcomb, followed immediately by the twelve votes of Dawson county. Dodge county brought out a chorus of hisses from Ragan's supporters by casting four of her nine votes for Maxwell. Douglas county gav. Ragan nineteen, Holcomb fifteen, Bush three, Bates two and Thompson seven. Lancaster county also scattered, giving Holcomb twenty-three, Ragan seven, Bates three and Bush one. From this point the vote proceeded rapidly, and the end was soon reached. The official announcement of the informal ballot was announced at 10:45 as follows:

Ragan
Bush
Bates
Thompson
Maxwell
Hornberger

comb twenty-six, Ragan ten and Bates one. Otoe county gave Holcomb her solid vote. Richardson county changed her fifteen votes from Bush to Holcomb. The associatement of swelve votes for Holcomb from Sheridan county gave the Custer county man the nomination be-yond peradventure of a doubt. After this the delegates fairly tumbled over each other

in their anxiety to record their votes for the man whose success was already assured. Captain Ashby took advantage of the ground Captain Ashby took advantage of the ground swell to take the Gage county delegation in out of the wet by changing its votes from Bush to Holcomb. Johnson, Nemaha and Thomas following suit. The seven doubters from Lancaster county hurried over to the Holcomb camp and the rout became general. Ragan's Name Withdrawn.

Professor Jones, as chairman of the Adams county delegation, then, on behalf of Judge Ragan, withdraw that gentleman's name from a race in which he was already distanced and moved that Judge Holcomb's nomination be made unanimous. Asnoy of Gage seconded the motion and the thing was

And this is the reason why there was no official announcement of the first formal ballot.

Heard Some Happy Speeches. When the enthusiam of the convention had sufficiently subsided Judge Holcomb was introduced. His thanks were modestly brief. He pledged himself anew to the principles of the independent party and promised to advance the cause of the organization. to advance the cause of the organization. He expressed his approbation of the platform adopted earlier in the evening. If elected, he pledged his solemn honor to forget politics and give to the duties of the high position an unprejudiced mind and judgment. Judges Ragan, Bates and Bush were called out in succession and all spoke good words for their successful competitor.

At the request of D. Clem. Deaver, Isaac.

At the request of D. Clem Deaver, Isaac Hascall took the platform and for half an hour he discussed the financial question to the apparent delight of the delegations. The two delegates from Logan county, who were compelled to come to Lincoln in a wagon 250 miles to attend the convention, work called to the platform for a brief but none the less hearty ovation. The convention them at nearly midnight proceeded to the nomination of candidates for regent of the state university

Named for Regent,

The caudidates for regents were numerous and the list included B. F. Pratt of Merrick, A. A. Monroe of Douglas, George Horst of Polk, James Finch of Antelope, B. F. Allen of Cass, J. M. Sayder of Snerman, C. L. Brainard of Chase and E. L. Heath, The first ballot was declared formal and the convention expedited business very materially by voting for three candidates atonce. The ballot resulted three candidates atonce. The ballot resulted as follow: Heath, 504; Monroe, 343; Bain-ard, 280. The convention decided that Messrs. Heath and Monroe should be the candidates for the full term of six years, and Mr. Brainard for the short term of four

and Mr. Braidard for the short term of four years to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Regent Marple.

The state central committee was author ized to fill all vacancies in its own ranks and also to fill any vacancies in the state ticket. The convention then at 1 o'clock adjourned sine die.

PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

Omaha Utterances Endo:sed and Actions of the Leaders Commended. After a recess for supper Chairman Jones from the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted as read; resolutions, which were adopted as read:

The people's independent party of the state of Nebraska in convention assumbled hereby endorses and redffirms the platform of principles as laid down in the Omaha platform of July 4, 1892. The wisdom of the atterances there made and the justice of the demands there promulgated are even more apparent now than then. The truth there enunciated, that "we need in the season and material ruln," has been fully verified by the acts of the present congress now in special session assembled and by the present financial condition of almost our cutive people.

tion of almost our cuttre peop tion of almost our cuttre people.

We condemn the leaders of both the republican and democratic parties who are attempting to demonetize silver, thereby placing the business of the country upon a gold basis, and we denounce them as traifors to the liberties of we denounce them as traffers to the libertles of the people, and we reiterate our demand for the free coinage of silver with that of gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we demand of the present congress the passage of such a law. We approve and applaud the act of our con-gressmen, W. A. McKeighan and O. N. Kem, for their opposition to the repeat of the purchas-ing clause of the so-called Sherman law, and also of W. J. Bryan of the First district, elected as a democrat.

ars of w. J. Bryan of the first district, elected as a democrat.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a service pension to our soldiers upon a showing in a court of record of an honorable discharge and upon reasonable proof, such service pension to be on an equality regardless of rank. And we are in favor of an additional amount based upon the degree of disability which shall be the measure of the same.

We demand that all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, shall be owned and constitutions. the measure of the same.

We demand that all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, shall be owned and con-

trolled by the government, under powers and rights of eminent domain, and operated in the interest and for the benefit of all the people, and not in the interest of American and European shylocks.

Denounce the A. P. A.

Denounce the A. P. A.

That we are opposed to union of church and state in any form or under any pretext whatever; that the freedom of speech and of the press shall ever be maintained; that there shall be no religious tests for office; that we are opposed to all secret or open political organizations based on religious prejudices as contrary to the spirit and genius of our institutions and thoroughly unamerican; that we unreservedly approve of our American free school system as a means of popular education, and we are opposed to any diversion of the public school funds of the state for sectarian purposes.

That we denounce the republican administration of this state; also the subsidized republican press and their politicians and speakers, who from the press and costrum have been deceiving the people, claiming the state of the heavy taxes levied from year to year there is nearly \$700,000 outstanding warrants upon which the tax payers are required to pay an annual interest of 7 per cent.

We denounce in on pathic terms the state officials for approving the form and manner of bond of C. W. Mosher, president of the Capital National bank, by which the state was swindled out of \$226,000. We further say that every officer whose duty, under the law, was to secure the funds of the state should be held morally and financially responsible for the money lost.

norally and finnacially responsible for the noney lost.

Railroad and Other Matters. We demand the strict enforcement of the law known as the Newberry bill for the regulation of freight rates.

We demand the repeal of the present law creating a state beard of transportation and the enactment of a law empowering the people to elect a railroad commission.

That we are in favor of the enforcement of the eight hour law for labor as it now stands upon our statutes.

upon our statutes.
Resolved, That this convention tender hearty thanks to the independent newspaper editors of the state and ask the hearty support of the members of the independent party.

We are opposed to the present system of contract convict labor, which is daily decreasing our nonest laborers from their means of

Ing our nonest laborers from their means of support.

We demand the speedy and vigorous prosecution and trial of all persons now under indictment for complicity in the asylum and penitentiary steals.

We demand that the state treasurer shall comply with the law in regard to the investment of the state school funds, and also with the law respecting the deposit of the state funds in banks.

Be it further resolved, That the record of the people's independent party members in both houses of the legislature is a record to be proud of, and said members are hereby tendered our hearty thanks for duties fully performed.

Amendments Offered and Adopted.

Amendments Offered and Adopted. A resolution relating to what was termed new idea or principle in the labor question It was somewhat obscure, but it provoked something of a discussion.

Judge Devine of Colfax spoke on the resolution, after moving that it be tabled. He gave as his reason that it was not a new idea, and entered into a disquisition of the unsound ethics of labor as a measure of

Mr. Jones at this juncture discovered that Senator Allen had been emitted in the dis-tribution of commendation to the state's rep-resentatives in congress, and after the labor resolution had been showed under the table, he brought it before the convention.

Mr. Thornton declared that they couldn't commend Senator Allen for something he

hadn't done yet, vote on silver, and offered the following, which was adopted and made a part of the platform : Resolved, That we commend Senator Allen

for the able and manly fight which he is making for popular rights in the United States sentte. We especially commend him for his opposition to increasing the privileges of the national banks.

Judge Holcomb's History. Hon. S. A. Holcomb, the independent candidate for judge of the supreme court, is a resident of Broken Bow. He stands six feet two inches and is broad in proportion, and if weight is any criterion of success he is likely to distance any lighter competitors. He was born in Gibson county, Ind. He was born in Gibson county, Ind., thirty-five years ago and commenced his legal education in that state, and completed it in the office of Tbummell & Platte in Grand Island. He has lived in Nebraska for fourteen years—four in Hamilton county and ten in Custer. He has been engaged in the successful practice of learning the successful practice of learn the successful practice of law for eleven years. Although formerly a democrat, he attached himself to the independent movement in 1801, and was in that year elected judge of the Twelfth judicial district, a position he still holds.

CITIZEN PROBIBITIONISTS.

Action of Iowins Who Do Not Like the Republican Platform. For Governor..... B. L. COFFIN

DES MOINES, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The action of the alleged citizens' prohibition state convention today will be received with pleasure by the republicans of Iowa. Although it was called in the name of all those republicans who are opposed to the temperance plank in the republican state platform, the proportion of that kind of republicans was very small in the makeup of the convention. The main ele-ment in the convention were these who have heretofore encouraged and worked for partisan prohibition, and never alled themselves with the republican party in its most radical prohibition years. The convention was not large, not more than 150 accredited delegates being present. It was an exceed-ingly turbulent body. The nomination of Hon. L. S. Coffin for governor was made without his authority or knowledge.

The convention was called to order shortly before noon by A. P. Lowry with only 100 delegates present. Dr. Emory Miller was made temporary chairman. He

said that if Governor Boics was re-elected it would be the result of the republican convention last August, not of this. The ques tion was to save as many members of the legislature as possible for prohibition.

Rev. J. D. Wells was made permanent chairman and the usual committees were

selected. On reassembling after dinner the following platform was read and adopted:

ing platform was read and adopted:

Whereas, The republican state convention has taken a new departure on the subject of prohibition and repudiated the professions of the party as heretofore set forth, and whereas. The democratic state convention has expressed adherence to its former utterances in opposition to prohibition, and whereas, The candidates for governor of both said political organizations have publicly declared their endorsement of the platforms adopting the so-called local option policy, whereby the saloon may gain legalized existence in the state, and the people will be compelled to share in the profits of the retailing of intoxicating liquors. Therefore, relying upon Almighty God, the source of all authority, be it

upon Almighty God, the source of all authority, be it

Resolved by this convention, representing the prohibition sentiment of the state, That it has become necessary, in order that the electors of the state may not be misrepresented or misunderstood, that we shall nominate a candidate for the office of governor whose views and sentiments are in accord with the heretofore expressed will of the people of the state upon the question.

Second—That it is not the design or purpose of this convention to organize a new political party or to anomdon any political views or sentiments we have heretofore individually maintained, but is our porpose to repudiate in the most emphatic manner the doctrine of local option of license, or any other device by while the saloon may gain legalized existence in Iown.

whier the sation may gain regalized existence in lowa. Third—That the question of maintaining and enforcing the prohibitory law of the state we regard as the paramount and practical issue involved in the approaching November election, and we will not be deceived or misled by those who shall attempt to divert the attention of the people from this question by discussion of those questions over which the governor and the hembers of the general assembly to be elected can exercise no direct

assembly to be elected can exercise no direct control. Fourth—The establishment of places of re

control.

Fourth—The establishment of places of resort for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beyerage is a crime, and as such, should be prohibited and punished; we will favor no compromise of crime and repudiate the idea that the people of lowa will accept any share in the profits of such business, as compensation for the wrong and ruin it will bring to their families and homes.

Fifth—We recommend to the prohibitionists of all parties in every county in the state that they secure by every proper means the election to the next general assembly of such candidates as may without question be relied upon to maintain and enforce the present prohibitory law, or who will favor such legislation as will make prohibition more effective.

Sixth—While we recognize with regret that the enemies of prohibition in lowa have by questionable means and methods nominally captured the party organization in which many of us have heretofore placed our trust, yet we have faith that the many hood and conscience of the individual lowa elector cannot be intimidated to them that in the coming election the verdict of the heliot beau man and head of debauched, and we appeal with confidence to them that in the coming election the verdict

or debauched, and we appeal with confidence to them that in the coming election the verifict of the ballet box may not be considered an abandonment of their heretofore cherished principles and the cause of nonor and best interest of humanity shall triumph still through this, our beloved lows.

Seventh—The beople of lows have heretofore led in the advance columns of those who had endeavored to promote the highest and best interest of humanity, and any backward step on the part of the people of the state on the question of prohibition at this time will be halled with delight throughout the country by the enemies of law and order, and be most a humillating and discouraging retrogression to be deplored by all men who believe in the final triumph of right.

There were discussions of various amend-

There were discussions of various amend-cents for three hours, but the platform was finally adopted as above. One member o the committee on resolutions. Dawson of Washington county, repudiated them, saying he was a republican.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for governor, the names of Bennett Mitchell of Crawford county, L S. Coffiu, ex-state railroad commissioner, and W. B. Wright of Floyd county, being pre-After some discussion Coffin was nomi-

nated by acclamation. An attempt has been made tonight to reach him, he being at present in the east, but he has not yet been The republicans believe he will not The convention made no other nominations. The total number of delegates a the morning session was 148, but the after noon session was much larger.

IOWA POPULISTS.

Full Ticket Nominated and a Platform Adopted at Des Moines. For Governor J. M. JOSEPH For Lieutenant Governor E. A. OTT For Supreme Judge A. W. C. WEEKS
For Railroad Commissioner JOHN IDLE For Railroad Commissioner.....JOHN IDLE For School Supt......MRS. E. J. WOODROW

DES MOINES, Sept. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-In the populist state convention today seventy-eight countles were represented by 319 delegates. General J. B. Weaver was the leading spirit of the convention and controlled all its movements. The proceedings were very en-thusiastic and enlivened by frequent ren-ditions by the Giee club. The majority of the delegates were from the rural districts and very little versed in parliamentary ethics, hence the proceedings were marked by considerable disorder. After the ing session General Weaver announced that a secret conference would be held dur-ing the recess at which he would make an important communication. The conference resulted in raising \$1,500 for a campaign fund. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, J. M. Joseph of Creston; lieutenant governor, Prof. Ed A. Ott of Des Moines; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. E. A. Woodrow of Marshalltown; supreme judge, A. W. C. Weeks of Wintersot; railway commissioner, John Idle of Lette.

John Idle of Letts. The principal work of the convention was the adoption of the platform, which declares its fealty to the Omaha platform of 1832, and says the present stringency is due to the subserviency f the two old parties to old.

the eastern money law of 1873 is declared through the silver have been "surreptitiously stolen in the political sneak the cleveland is declared to the surrough the mortgaged farms. The silver have been "surreptitiously stolen in the silver statute books surreptition in the silver have been "surreptitiously stolen in the silver have been "surreptitiously stolen in the silver have been "surreptition in the silver are in conspiracy with all street to steal the mortgaged farms, railroads and other property and to bankrupt the nation." The plank on silver says:

plank on silver says:

The one overshadowing, all-absorbing issue before the American people today is the question whether the delitors of the United States shall be allowed to pay their debts in the money of the constitution, or whether their homes and property shall be confiscated for the benefit of pirates. The only party that votes as a unit against the tricks of the millionaires is the people's party. There are only two parties today, the people's party and the gold party. We call upon the voters of lowa to repudiate all party connections with the gold men; to draw the line before they are forced to revolution to protect their children from tenantslavery.

The resolutions further favor the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people; the abolition of all trusts; depounce the attacks on pensioners and favor

unce the attacks on pensioners and favor

the taxation of mortgages.

On prohibition the platform demands the retention of the present law until a system of state and national control is devised with the element of profit eliminated. It also de-clares for equal political rights for both

GOT 'EM AGAIN.

Missouri Buccaneers Work Another Sunset

Route Train. Sr. Louis, Sept. 5.-The St. Louis & San Francisco express train which left here at 8:25 this evening was held up at Pacific, about thirty-five miles west of here. The express car was blown open with dynamite. No one was hurt. There were three robbers in the gang and one of them was captured.

SATOLLI'S SALUTATION.

His First Appearance as an Orator Before

an American Audience. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—"In the name of Leo XIII I saiute the great American republic, and I call on the Catholics of America to go forward, in one hand bearing the book of Christian truth and in the other the constitution of the United States," said Papal Delegate Satolli, wrapping the purple robes of his office about him and speaking with a burning intensity of feeling that surprised the great multitude gathered in the Catholic congress. The scene was dramatic in the extreme, the personal representa-tive of the Roman pontiff to the United States literally shaking under the stress of the excitement of the occasion, which was his first public appearance at a national gathering since his appointment to office, and by many regarded as his in-stallation into office. All this occurred after the congress had been called to order by the presiding officer. Judge M. J. O'Brien of New York, who delivered an address of welcome. Meantime the papal delegate sat on a lofty, throne-like chair, said to have been brought to America by Colum-

us.

The papal delegate spoke in Italian, which was afterwards translated by Archbishop Ireland. Satelli said the first great Catholic congress, the ideal and model for this and every such gathering, was when Christ, sur-rounded by the children of Israel, delivered rounded by the children of Israel, delivered his great sermon on the mount, the burden of which was: "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all other things shall be added unto you." The delegate said here in America was the key to the future, and the pope charged him to speak words of hope and blessing and the message quoted above.

Other addresses were made by Bishop Watterson of Columbus, O., cousin of Hon. Henry Watterson of Louisville, and a number of laymen.

cussion opened by Bishop Watterson were Edward Osgood Brown, the single tax advo-cate, and Judge John Gibbon of Chicago, Timothy Dwight of Boston and Mary Theresa Elder of New Orleans.

An interesting address on "The Catholic Summer School and Catholic Reading Cir

cle" was delivered by Katherine Conway of Boston. By special invitation several representatives of the colored Catholic congress were

given seats on the platform. WELSHMEN AT THE FAIR.

Interesting Ceremonies Follow Their Gath ering on the Grounds. Cuicago, Sept. 5 .- Weather is fair, with a cooling breeze. The features of the day at the fair were the parade of the finest specimens of live stock, reviewed by Governo Flower of New York and Chauncey M. Depew, and the opening of the great Welsh musical festival in Festival hall, with what is known as "Gorsedd of the Isle of Great Britain," the first of the kind ever given be-

yond the shores of that country.

Prior to the session at Festival hall, dozen members of the Bardick order met on the green before the government building. Hwfa Mon, chief bard of the corsen mounted an unhown stone called the "Maca Llog" and read the dispensation issued by the arch Druid, permitting the Eistiddfod a the World's fair and authorizing Hwfa Mon, whose other name is Rev. Roland Williams a Presbyterian clergyman from Wales, to es-tablish a branch of the Druid organization in this country. The proceedings were in the Welsh tongue and designed to be just as the ancient Druid priests conducted them

centuries ago.
Interest in the session centered in the male chorus competition. The nine organizations that entered constituted the cream of the Welsh in the United States. The Eistiddfod will continue for four days. The national commission had another fruitless session today, and unless a quorun

can be got together tomorrow an adjournment for lifteen or thirty days may be do clared. The special committee appointed to investigate charges against Frank D. Hig-bee, the judge of awards charged with hav-ing tried to extert \$2,100 from a safe exhiotor, submitted its report, finding the accused guilty and recommending his disharge. Owing to lack of quorum no action was taken.
Governor Pattison, accompanied by his

staff, the famous City Troop of Philadelphia and the First batallien of the Naval Reserves, arrived today to take part in the Pennsylvania celebration Wednesday.

Governor Peck of Wisconsin will be the honored guest at the fair tomorrow—Wisconsin will be the state of the state o California will close what promises to be a

big week at the fair Saturday. That is her day here, and it is also a great gain day in California, being the anniversary of her admission to the union. Ten carloads of California fruit are enroute for this celebra tion and every person in or about the build-ing during the day or evening will be treated to a package.

He Refused to Sign.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE]-Yesterday the Hanna, Wyo., miners circulated a petition which received 300 signatures, for purpose of giving Archie Rate, a mine foreman, twenty four hours to leave the place. The miners are indignant at the treatment they received from him. Ed Brown, colored, would not sign the peti-tion and Thomas C. Russell, Charles Jackson and Wall St. Clair, all colored, attempted to bon today and swore out warrents in Justice S. G. Clark's office for the arrest of Russell Jackson and St. Clair.

Found After Eighteen Months CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-The remains of a young man by the name of Simonson, who perished in a snow storm near Sundance in March 1892, were discovered last week in Col-Spring canon. The skull was found about six feet from the body, and one foot, still in the boot, about a rod further away. There is no doubt he had been misplaced by wild animals. The dead man was about 20 years

STEWART'S SILVER SPEECH

Advantages of the Sherman Law as Seen by the Nevada Senator.

HIS REMEDY FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS

Free Comage and the Remonstization of Silver the Panacea for All the Financial Ills Now Afflicting the Nation.

Washington, Sept. 5.-The silver men in the senate today sprung a surprise on the repeat forces in the declaration of Mr. Stewart that hereafter a quorum of the senate would have to be present when senators spoke upon the silver question. If the opponents of repeal insist upon a quorum being present at all times it will be a new move and may seriously interfere with the program of the friends of repeal.

Mr. Voorhees today submitted his resolution that the senate meet at 11 o'clock instead of 12 on and after Thursday next, and it has been intimated that if this does not result in bringing the debate to a conclusion night sessions will be proposed. But if the friends of silver insist upon a quorum being present constantly, the effect of early meeting and night sessions will to some extent be counteracted, as instead of fatiguing the silver men only, practically the entire

senate would suffer alike. Substantially the entire day in the senate was consumed by Mr. Stewart, republican, of Nevada, who took positive ground against the repeal of the Sherman act until silver was remonetized. The vote of the senate-35 yeas to 28 mays—to proceed to the consideration of executive business this afternoon was the first set-back the repeal men have thus far sustained in the senate.

Peffer's Educational Scheme.

Peffer introduced a bill creating the de-partment of education, to be under the su-pervision of the secretary of education, who, within three years after the passage of the within three years after the passage of the act, shall cause to be constructed a college of scientific learning in which shall be taught all the classic and professional studies, arts. etc., to be known as the Scientific University of the Red, White and Blue Cross. The bill appropriates \$10,000,000 for the construction of the college, \$5,000,000 more to be appropriated to create an endowment, to be known as the Scientific College fund. That the secretary of the treasury be directed to purchase aluminium to the total directed to purchase aluminium to the total amount of the appropriations and coin denominations of from 1 cent to \$20.

Nominations of from 1 cent to \$20.

Voorhees submitted a resolution for the beginning of sessions at 11 a.m. Laid over.

Morgan of Alabama offered a current resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee on finance, seven members from each house to examine into the financial each house, to examine into the financial and monetary condition of the government and the people, with a view to devise means for its betterment. Its power is very wide, including the question of the remonetization of silver, its ratio with gold, revision of laws relating to legal tenders, repeal of the state bank tax, cause of the present financial depression, legislation to prevent national banks from abusing their privileges and powers to the detriment of the govern-ment and the people are Toldars ment and the people, etc. Laid over.

Allen's resolution asking the secretary of
the treasure if he had redeamed any silver
certificates in coin was agreed to.

Stowart's Silver Statements.

Peffer took the floor and concluded his remarks in opposition to the repeal. He Referring to the Sherman law, Mr. Stewart said that notwithstanding violations of it by the executive department it had added \$150,000,000 of legal tender money to the currency of the country. There was no evidence that the Sherman act had up to this time inflicted any injury upon the country.

Mr. Aldrich tried to interrupt Mr.

Stewart, but the latter replied tartly that he declined to yield. "Of course, it is very aggravating," he said, "to have the facts The banker panic, he said, was inaugur-

ated to force congress to demonstize silver. The president in his message failed to inform congress that the approbended evils which produced the panic existed only in the imagination of the bondholders, the banker and their newspaper organs, who had cre ated the present distress for their own selfish and sordid purposes.

Continuing, Mr. Stewart said that Mr.

Sherman at that time reported the house substitute from the finance committee with

a substitute for section 16, which provided for a trade dollar of 420 grains.

Will Force Them to Attend. The Nevada senator here diverged from his written remarks to observe that he did not make the point at this time, inasmuch as he was speaking, but that he gave notice that hereafter when others were speaking who could give facts and information which was so much needed by senators who spend their time in the cloak room that a quorum of senators would be in their seats business is done during the present session.

Mr. Pugh, democrat, of Alabama, now suddenly moved a call of the senate, as it was manifest, he said, that a quorum was not present. The call developed the presence of ifty-six senators and Mr. Stewart resumed

his speech.

He said that, notwithstanding all the old amendments reported by the finance com-mittee to the house substitute were recorded in the Globe, no mention was made of the substitute for the 16th section. The leading members of the two houses were ignorant of the fact that the silver dollar was omitted. The senate and the country must judge, said Mr. Stewart, whether a fair opportunity was afforded the members of the two houses to know of the omission of the silver dollar from the list of coins. No reference was made in the debate in the senate to the omission of the silver dollar. He said the fact that Mr. Sherman, who did so much to secure a recommendation of the gold standard by the Paris conference, introduced in 1868 a bil: with a harmless title adopting the gold standard, claiming that the gold standard was an idea, and that he had charge of bill from beginning to end and failed to inform the senate that it demonstized silver,

was most astonishing. It Remained a Secret.

The legislation was not demanded by the people; they knew nothing of it. It remained a profound secret, so far as the masses of the people were concerned, for more than two years.

Mr. Hoar, republican, of Massachusetts, attempted to ask a question, but Mr. Stewart declined to be interruped; he objected to the senator from Massachusetts putting a lot of trash in his speech. [Laughter.]

Coming to the recent election Mr. Stewart more than two years. said the contest between the two great par-ties was a sham battle over the tariff and

the force bill to secure power to be used for another and very different purpose. There is an honest remedy, he said, for the present condition, and that is to restore sliver, and if that cannot be done, utilize the silver in the treasury by issuing silver certificates. The dishonest remedy to relieve the distress is to pass the repeal bill and ratify and sanctify the infamous act of 1878, thus fastening a perpetual gold standard upon the country. The creditor class had upon the country. The creditor class had already doubled the value of gold, and by so doing had doubled the obligations of the debtors. This was revolutionary. It was dangerous for capital to a gage in revolution, and he appealed to the senate today to listen to the voice of the people; to turn a deaf ear to a subsidized press and bankers' petitions extorted from their trembling debtors. It was the duty of every senator who loved his country, said Mr. Stewart, to realst by every parliamentary means the perpetration of the

real bill were passed. The great journals of

New York say, "Vote first: debate after